

to this Convention, what appropriation, if any, will be made by Congress, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the messages of the President of the United States, of December 1862, and December 1863, and the joint Resolutions of Congress No. 26, approved April 10th, 1862, to aid the State of Maryland in the adoption of a system of Emancipation, and "to be used by said State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

Mr. NEGLEY submitted the following amendment:

Strike out all after the word Congress, in the ninth line, and insert, "and call the attention of the President to the fact, that this Convention intends to insert a clause in its Constitution, abolishing slavery immediately and unconditionally, and to suggest to him the propriety of bringing the question of remunerating loyal slaveholders in this State before Congress, in accordance with the recommendations contained in his Annual Messages of December 1862 and 1863, and the Joint Resolutions of Congress, No. 26, approved April the 10th, 1862, to aid the State of Maryland in the adoption of a system of emancipation."

Mr. DANIEL moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's, demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered.

The question being taken, the result was—yeas 52, nays 30—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Baker, Barron, Berry of Baltimore county, Carter, Cunningham, Cushing, Daniel, Davis of Washington, Earle, Ecker, Farrow, Galloway, Hatch, Hebb, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hopper, Jones of Cecil, Keefer, Kennard, King, Larsh, Markey, Mullikin, Murray, Negley, Nyman, Parker, Pugh, Robinette, Russell, Sands, Schley, Schlosser, Scott, Smith of Carroll, Smith of Worcester, Sneary, Stirling, Stockbridge, Swope, Sykes, Thomas, Thruston, Todd, Valliant, Wickard, Wooden—52.

Nays—Messrs. Belt, Berry of P. George's, Billingsley, Blackiston, Bond, Briscoe, Brown, Chambers, Clarke, Crawford, Davis of Charles, Dennis, Duvall, Edelen, Gale, Harwood, Henkle, Hodson, Hollyday, Horsey, Jones of So nerset, Lansdale, Lee, Marbury, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Parran, Turner, Wilmer—30.

Pending the call of the roll, as their names were called, the following members explained their votes:

Mr. BERRY, of Prince George's. I shall vote—no. At the same time I want it distinctly understood that I shall oppose anything like the abolition of slavery under any and all circumstances. As to the question of compensation, I take it for granted that there is not a man within the sound of my voice,

entitled to a seat upon this floor, who by his vote would take any property of mine or any other citizen of the State without a just compensation; because if he can take my negroes, he can take my purse;—

Called to order by Mr. DANIELS on the ground that while a member might explain his vote, he could not argue upon the subject, pending the call.

Mr. BILLINGSLEY. I vote in the negative; but wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not commit myself to the policy. I am anxious to ascertain whether the overtures which have been made by the General Government in regard to this question, are sincere, and whether it is the intention of the party which has made the overtures to carry out in good faith what they have provided.

Mr. CLARKE. I have only to say, inasmuch as I offered the resolution, that I offered it in good faith. I desire to ascertain, under the President's message, and the act of Congress, what appropriation will be made by the Federal Congress in order to carry out the purposes and objects specified in the resolution. Until an answer is given to that, I commit myself no way. When the answer is before us; when the proposition shall come from Congress what will be done, then I reserve the right to judge whether I will accept it or not. If it is a fair proposition, one which the State of Maryland, acting as a sovereignty, chooses to accept, it will be for the people to determine upon it. It may be presented in such a form that it may be desirable to accept it. I therefore vote—no—without committing myself to the acceptance or non-acceptance of any offer which may be made, leaving that question to be determined hereafter, when the offer shall have been made.

Mr. DENNIS. I should have voted for this resolution, not because I expected any practical results to grow out of it, nor because I thought Congress had any right to do this thing. I vote—no—to prevent the impression that I am in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Washington, (Mr. Negley,) and for the further reason that the amendment proposes to announce to the Cabinet in Washington and the officials there that this Convention intends to abolish slavery; and I wish this motion to fail, that this thing may be discussed by the House. I really desire to learn how that determination has been arrived at. I want to know whether the Convention are determined to abolish slavery, whether they have come into this Hall with a predetermination, independent of the argument here, to adopt or to reject certain measures.

Mr. KING. Upon the expectation that this will be taken up from the table when the proper time shall arrive to discuss it, I vote—aye.

Mr. MULLIKIN. I am opposed to the resolution, because I think it is premature, and therefore vote—aye.